

Rule 50. Brief in opposition; reply brief; brief of amicus curiae.

(a) Brief in opposition. Within 30 days after service of a petition the respondent shall file an opposing brief, disclosing any matter or ground why the case should not be reviewed by the Supreme Court. Such brief shall comply with Rules 27 and, as applicable, 49. Seven copies of the brief in opposition, one of which shall contain an original signature, shall be filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

(b) Page limitation. A brief in opposition shall be as short as possible and may not, in any single case, exceed 20 pages, excluding the subject index, the table of authorities, any verbatim quotations required by Rule 49(a)(7), and the appendix.

(c) Objections to jurisdiction. No motion by a respondent to dismiss a petition for a writ of certiorari will be received. Objections to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to grant the writ of certiorari may be included in the brief in opposition.

(d) Distribution of filings. Upon the filing of a brief in opposition, the expiration of the time allowed therefor, or express waiver of the right to file, the petition and the brief in opposition, if any, will be distributed by the clerk for consideration. However, if a cross-petition for a writ of certiorari has been filed, distribution of both it and the petition for a writ certiorari will be delayed until the filing of a brief in opposition by the cross-respondent, the expiration of the time allowed therefor, or express waiver of the right to file.

(e) Reply brief. A reply brief addressed to arguments first raised in the brief in opposition may be filed by any petitioner, but distribution under paragraph (d) of this rule will not be delayed pending the filing of any such brief. Such brief shall be as short as possible, but may not exceed five pages. Such brief shall comply with Rule 27. The number of copies to be filed shall be as described in Rule 50(a).

(f) Brief of amicus curiae. A brief of an amicus curiae may be filed only if ~~accompanied by written consent of all parties~~, by leave of the Supreme Court granted on motion; or at the request of the Supreme Court. Parties to the proceeding in the Court of Appeals may indicate their support for, or opposition to, the motion. A motion for leave shall identify the interest of the applicant and shall state the reasons why a brief of an amicus curiae is desirable. Except as all parties otherwise consent, an amicus curiae shall file its brief within the time allowed the party whose position it will support,

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unless the Supreme Court for cause shown shall grant leave for later filing, in which event it shall specify within what period an opposing party may answer. Such brief shall comply with Rules 27, and, as applicable, 49. The brief may not exceed 20 pages, excluding the subject index, the table of authorities, any verbatim quotations required by Rule 49(a)(7), and the appendix. The number of copies to be filed shall be as described in Rule 50(a).